alta. The so-called native government, hich grew to be largely made up of liens, for many years disputed the soverignty of Nicaragua over the strip, and disimed the right to maintain there is independent municipal government. claimed the right to maintain there are tractically independent municipal government. Early in the past year, efforts on the part of Nicaragua to maintain soverignty over the Mosquito Territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaragua and alien resistances were to marticipate.

tion, in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate.

Failure was followed by an insurrection, which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This, in turn, gave place to the existing local government, matablished and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason chals, we cannot for that reason che

some months one, and, during part of the time, two, of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the pro-tection of all legitimate interests of our

In September last the government at Managua expelled from its territory fwelve or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but through the carnest remonstrance of this government the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their husshess. Our naval commanders at the business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good

constant exhibition of firmness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences, and to the restoration of quiet and order.

I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizan named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territation of the contribution o residing at Rama, in the Mosquito terricity, was murdered by one Argyello, the acting-governor of the town. After some fielay the murderer was arrested, but was to insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped, and, notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed his reparture has been impossible, by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

Nicaraguan authorities, having ession to the canal company, on grounds pession to the canal company, on grounds purely technical, and not embraced in the contract, have receded from that position. Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbance, due probably to the slowness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war of 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties in facing in-ternational obligations invite our kindly ternational obligations invite our kindly sympathy, and justify our forbearance in ressing long-pending claims. I have felt enstrained to testify this sympathy in onnection with certain demands urgently preferred by other powers.

RUSSIA. The recent death of the Czar of Russia pailed forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. As a further demon-stration of respect and friendship, our Minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the func-

scaling interests of Russia in Bering Sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has, therefore, been concluded with the Imperial Government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries, and of scaling in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upor Russian Government equality of timent for our great life insurance panies whose operations have been ended throughout Europe. Admitting, we do, foreign corporations to transact siness in the United States, we natuthe ample fields of competitio

ralized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year. One, Krzeminski, was arrested last sum-mer in a Polish Province on a reported charge of unpermitted renunciation of Russian allegiance, but it transpired that the proceedings or spirited in alleged walthe proceedings originated in alleged malan Imperial official a number of years ago. Efforts for his release, which promised to be successful, were in progress, when his death was reported.

SALVADOR.

The Government of Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorean port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives, and solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterwards demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson, and robbery, I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports, where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer, in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before a United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offences were political, and discharged all the accused, except one, Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon, I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him, and upon which his surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

SPANISH EXACTIONS. Unreasonable and unjust fines impose Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years sarnest remonstrance on the part of our government. In the immediate past, expibitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels and goods by the customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clerical errors of the most trivial character in manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes, or the carrying vessels, when the goods in or the carrying vessels, when the goods in question were entitled to free entry. Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected and the Spanish au-thorities notified before the arrival of the

surrender to the Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

goods in port. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases.

No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached. The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message remains unsettled. From annual message, remains unsettled. From the diplomatic correspondence on this sub-ject, which has been laid before the Senject, which has been laid before the Sen-ate, it will be seen that this govern-ment has offered to conclude a conven-tion with Spain for the disposal by arbi-tration of outstanding claims between the two countries, except the Mora claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, row only awaits payment as stipulated, and, of course, could not be included in the proposed convention.

It was hoped this offer would remove

It was hoped this offer would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish Government in providing pay-ment of the Mora indemnity, but I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made, and all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

TURKEY AND ARMENIA. In my last annual message I adverted to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquiseces in the asserted right of expuision, it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without Imperial consent American citizenship.

acquired without Imperial consent American citizenship.

Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher, in Mosul, have been convicted by Ottoman courta and I ame advised that an appeal against the acquittal of the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecuting officer. A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long-sliputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States.

Although signed, a treaty of extradition with Venezuela is not yet in force, owing to the insistance of that government that, when surrendered, its citizens shall in ho case be liable to capital punishment.

The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1989.

BAMOA.

In my last message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa, under the operation of the Ber lin treaty, as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with for eign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the Senate, is sent a special message and document to that body on the same subject, which comphasized my previously-expressed opin tility, can be maintained only by the continued presence of a foreign military force, and at no small sacrifice of life and

The suppression of the Mataafa insur-rection by the Powers, and the subse-quent banishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings con-tinued, and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island, headed by Anas, in the Western District, by the younger Tamasese and Atua, and in the Eastern District by other leaders. The insurgents ravaged the coun-Eastern District by other leaders, The insurgents ravaged the country, and fought the government's troops up to the very doors of Apia. The King again appealed to the Powers for help, and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent subjection, not, however, without considerable loss to the natives. A few down later Tampages and his education.

few days later Tamasses and his adherents, fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission.

Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present government; that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the Powers, and that it would speedily go to pieces if the warships were withdrawn. In reporting to his government on the unsatisfactory situation since the suppression of the late revolt by foreign armed forces, the German Consul at Apia stated: "That the peace will

at Apia stated: that the peace will be lasting is hardly to be presumed. The lesson given by the firing on Atua was not sufficiently sharp and incisive to leave a lasting impression on the forgetful Samoan temperament; in fact, consistent of the control of the ditions are existing which show that the peace will not last, and it is not se-riously intended that it shall. Mailetoa, the King, and his chiefs, are convinced that the departure of the warships will be the signal for a renewal of war. The circumstance that the representatives of the villages of all the districts which the villages of all the districts which were opposed to the government have already withdrawn to Atua, to hold meetaiready withdrawn to Atua, to hold meet-ings, and that both Atua and Aana have forbidden the inhabitants of those dis-tricts which fought on the side of the government to return to their villages, and have aiready partly burned down the

and have already partiy burned down the latter, indicates that real conciliation of the parties is still far off."

And in a note of the 18th ultimo, enclosing a copy of that report for the information of this government, the German Ambassador said, "The contents of the report awakened the Imperial Government's apprehension that under existing ment's apprehension that under existing circumstances the peace concluded with the rebels will afford no assurance of the lasting restoration of tranquillity in the islands."

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if, indeed, it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated outcommerce with the islands. Our parti-cipation in its establishment, against the wishes of the natives, was in plain defi-ance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men stitutions, and I invite an expression of the fudgment of Congress on the proprie-ty of steps being taken by this govern-ment looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other Powers in some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

FINANCIAL. The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$772,802,498.29, and its expenditures to \$442,605,788.87, leaving a deficit of \$69,803, 290.58. There was a decrease of \$15,952,674.00 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year

There was collected from customs \$131,-\$18,520.63, and from internal revenue \$147,-168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$93,815,551.97, was derived from the sale of lands and other

ources.
The value of our total dutiable imports The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,086, being \$146,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379,735,595, being \$94,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,536,486.11 less, and from internal revenue \$13,836,639.97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$55,259,250.25; on manufactured tobacco, \$28,617,898.62, and on fermented liquors, \$31,44,788.04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and for-

fermented liquors, \$31,414.788.04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$592,-140.572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495.378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,838,031, as against \$108,659,444 during the fiscal year 1833. The amount imported was \$72,449,119, as against \$21,174,381 during the previous year.

year.
The imports of silver were \$13,286,552, and the exports were \$19,451,265.
The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for duction of sugar in the United States took the fiscal year was \$12,100,208.89, being an increase of \$2,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, the time when further to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law, was \$906,186.84. The total expenses incurred in the payments of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was \$134.140.85.

It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue-laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424.427,748.44, and its expenditures, \$444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000.

MONETARY.

On the 1st day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,240,773,889, as against \$2,204,551,000 on the 1st day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the Treasury holdings, was \$1,672,093,423, or \$24.27 per capita, upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the Treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,177.55, and silver bullion, which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,988. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the 1st day of November, 1833, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,617,658,78 fine ounce, at a cost of \$8,715,521,32, an average cost of \$0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing-clause, on the date last mentioned, was \$18,674,682,53 fine ounces, which cost \$155,931,002,25, the average price per fine ounce being \$9.924. MONETARY.

mentioned, was \$168,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost \$155,931,002.25, the average price per fine ounce being \$9.924.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the parsage of the act of February 28, 1878, is \$421,776,408, of which \$378,108,793 were coined under the provisions of that act, \$38,531,143 under the provisions of that act, \$38,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and \$5.078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade-dollar buildon.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of \$3,485,229 pieces, valued at \$108,-216,730.08, of which there were \$99,474,912.50 in gold coined, \$758 in standard silver dollars, \$6,024,140.30 in subsidiary silver coin, and \$716,919.26 in minor coin.

During the calendar year 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold, of the commercial and coinage value of \$25,955,000, and \$60,000,000 fine ounces of silver, of the buillion- or market-value of \$46,800,000, and of the coinage-value of \$61,576,000.

It is estimated that on the 1st day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States consisting of coin and buillion, amounted to \$1,250,540,958, of which \$537,523,301 was gold and \$624,247,757 was silver.

BANKING. BANKING.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending October 21, 1894, with a capital of \$5,225,000, and seventy-nine, with a capital of \$10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks, with a capital of \$2,770,000, were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the list day of October last was \$755, being forty less than on the 31st day of October, 1893. The capital stock paid in was \$672,-671,385, being \$0.675,691 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus-fund and undivided profits, less

the previous year, and checks and other cash items were \$90,349,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to \$3,473,922,055, as against \$3,109,284,360 in 1893.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that the strength of the army on September 39, 1894, was 2,125 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting, and the consequent release to regimental duty of a large force of men hitherto serving at recauting-depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will, furthermore, effect an annual reduction approximating \$250,000 fm the direct expenditures, besides prompting generally the health, morals, and discipline of the troops.

generally the health, morals, and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centres of population and transportation, foreshadowed in the last amnual report of the Secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small forces more readily effective for any service which they may be called upoh to perform, increases the be called upon to perform, increases the extent of the territory under protection, without diminishing the security heretofore afforded to any locality, and improves the discipline, training, and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of its maintenance. Though the forces of the Department of

the East has been somewhat increased, more than three fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully-matured policy, which This carefully-matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interest of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly embarrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of Congress to gratify the ambitions or interests of lecality.

of localities.
While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 msn, the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over twenty thousand men. The purpose of Congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition, While no considerable ingrease of the army is, in my judgment, demandyears, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the arm be now made at least equal to the legal strength. Measures taken by the department during the year, as indicated, have already considerably augmented the ef-fective force, and the Secretary of War presents a plan which I recommend to the consideration of Congress, to attain the desired end. Economies effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset to a great extent the expenditure

offset to a great extent the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted.

Among other things, this contemplates the adoption of the three-battalion formation of regiments, which for several years has been endorsed by the Secretaries of War and the generals commanding the army. Compact in itself, it provides a skeleton organization, ready to be filled out in the event of war, which is not appeared to the several content of the event of the several content of the event of the out in the event of war, which is pe-culiarly adapted to our strength and re-quirements; and the fact that every other nation, with a single exception, has ed this formation to meet the conditions of modern warfare, should alone secure for the recommendation an early conside-

USE OF TROOPS. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the Constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, aiding the process Federal courts, and removing lawless ob-structions to the performance by the government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable and with marked discretion by the officers and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army de-serves that complete confidence in its was thus allorded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested.

The year has been free from dis-turbances by Indians, and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

The total expenditures for the War De-

The total expenditures for the War Department for the year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to \$56,003,009.34. Of this sum \$2,009,614.99 was for salaries and contingent expenses; \$23,665,156.16 for the support of the military establishment; \$5,001,682.23 for miscellaneous objects, and \$25,-371,555.96 for public works. This latter sum, includes \$19,444.07.49 for river and sit, 693.39 for public works. This latter sum includes \$19.494,007.49 for river and harbor improvements, and \$3,947,813.56 for defence. The appropriations for the cur-rent year aggregate \$52,429,112.78, and the estimates submitted by the Secretary of War for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to \$2,318,629.55.
The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great national undertaking, upon which we have enuncertaking, upon which we have en-tered, may now proceed as rapidly as Con-gress shall determine. With a supply of finished guns, of large calibre already on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount cannot be too strongly urged.

THE MILITIA. The total enrolment of the militia of the several States is 117,533 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5,343 over the number reported at the close of the previous year.

The reports of militia inspections by

The reports of militia inspections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the State organizations, and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

The condition of the Apache Indians, held as prisoners by the government for eight years at a cost of half a million dollars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least par-

pacity for self-support and at least par-tial civilization. Legislation enacted at the late session of Congress gave the War Department authority to transfer the sur-vivors, numbering 346, from Mount Ver-non barracks, in Alabama, to any suitanon carractes, in Alabama, to any suttn-ble reservation. The department selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, under military sucreillance, the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable to

FOR SCHOFFELD. In recognition of the long and dis-tinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major-General John M. Scho-field, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to Congress that

field, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to Congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant-general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney-General notes the gratifying progress made by the Supreme Court in overcoming the arrears of its business, and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeal. In respect to these tribunals, the suggestion is made in quarters entitled to the highest consideration that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in their adjudications, and that such addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the Congress.

Congress.
Other important topics are adverted to in the report, accompanied by recommendations, many of which have been mendations, many of which have been treated at large in previous messages, and at this time, therefore, need only be named. I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a means of compensation to Federal officers; the enlargement of the powers of United States commissioners, at least in the Territories; the allowance of writs of, error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States, and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murder.

sit within the Territory and have the same jurisdiction as to Territorial affairs as is now vested in the Federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

Another subject of pressing moment referred to by the Attorney-General is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Rallway Company on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver fis an anomalous state of things, which should be terminated, on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment. Besides, not to enact the needed enabling legislation at the present session postpones the whole matter until the assembling of a new Congress, and inevitably increases all the complications of the situation, and could not but be regarded as a signal failure to solve a problem which has practically been before the present Congress ever since its organization.

FEDERAL PRISONS. FEDERAL PRISONS.

Eight years ago, in my annual message, I urged upon the Congress as strongly as I could the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

It is not my purpose at this time to

It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the considerations which make an repeat the considerations which make an impregnable case in favor of the ownership and management by the government of the penal institutions in which Federal prisoners are confined. I simply desire to again urge former recommendations on the subject, and to particularly call the attention of the Congress to that part of the report of the Secretary of War in which he states that the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., can be turned over to the government as a prison for Federal convicts without the least difficulty, and with an actual saving of money from convicts without the least dimenity, and with an actual saving of money from every point of view. Pending a more complete reform, I hope that by the adoption of the suggestion of the Secretary of War this easy step may be taken in the direction of the proper care of its convicts by the Government of the United States.

POSTAL SERVICE. The report of the Postmaster-General The report of the Postmant-tenant of the operations of the Post-Office Department for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to \$75,080,479.04, and the expendiamounted to \$75,080,479.04, and the expenditures to \$84,324,414.15. The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business compileations continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the Post-Office Department, which was estimated in advance at about \$3,000,000, should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars.

million dollars.

The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, will be correspondingly greater, though the Postmaster-General states that the latest indications are considerable pre-General states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least 8 per cent, in the revenues of the current year over those of last year. The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of re-

The Postmaster-General states that this deficiency is unnecessary, and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second-class matter is 1 cent per pound; the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law, this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications, and created abuses, the cost of which amounts in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the Post-Office Department.

Admiral Bennam in protecting the personal and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed conditions there afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far-reaching and where one influence whenever, in like circumstances, it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere in behalf of our people in foreign ports.

The war now in progress between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

Both the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Work of the Coast Survey proper to the Navy Department. I heard the disturbed conditions there afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far-reaching and where whenever, in like circumstances, it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere in behalf of our people in foreign ports.

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lications as soon as the period of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretended newspapers are issued in great number for a like purpose only. The result is a great loss of revenue to the government. Besides, it is humiliating—this use of the strvice as an agency to aid in carrying out the scheme of a business house to advertise its goods by means of a trick upon both its ritel houses and regular and legitimate newspapers. Paper-covered literature, consisting mainly of trashy novels, to the extent of many thousands of tons, is sent through the mails at 1 cent per pound, while the publications.

Another abuse consists in the free carriage through the mails of hundreds of tons of seed and grain uselessly distributed through the Department of Agriculture. The Postmaster-General predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses, not only will the Post-

culture. The Postmaster-General predicts that if the law be so amended as to eradicate these abuses, not only will the Post-Office Department show no deficiency, but he believes that in the near future all the navy-yards is rigidly upheld and has the navy-yards. legitimate newspapers and periodical magazines might be properly transmitted through the mails to their subscribers free of cost. I invite your prompt consideration of this subject, and fully in-dorse the views of the Postmaster-Gene-

The total number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 69,895, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these, 3,428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 68 over the preceding year.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY. Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient

funds. • The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than \$12,300,-000, and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery, generally, is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the

present condition of affairs.

During the year \$19 additional domestic money-order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,oil money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to \$138,793,579.49, an increase of the year postal notes amounting to \$12,-649,094.55. \$11.217.145.84. There were also issued during

During the year 218 international moneyorder offices were added to those already established, making a total of 2,625 such offices in operation June 30, 1894. The offices in operation June 30, 1894. The number of international money orders number of international money orders issued during the year was \$17,823, a decrease in number of 133,176, and their value was \$13,792,455.31, a decrease in amount of \$2,549,382.55. The number of orders paid was 36,189, an increase over the preceding year of 60,263, and their value was \$6,568.423.78, an increase of \$1,285,118.08.

From the foregoing statements it appears that the total issue of money orders and postal notes for the year amounted to \$165,235,129.35.

The number of letters and packages

postal notes for the year amounted to \$165,255,129.35.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,456,970. The special-delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$345,697, and the messenger fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$261,209.70, leaving a balance in favor of the government of \$2,157.30.

The report shows most gratifying results in the way of economies worked out without affecting the efficiency of the postal service. These consist in the abrogation of steamship-subsidy contracts, the relecting of mail transportation contracts, and in the cost and amount of supplies used in the service, amounting in all to \$16,-619,047.42.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

This report also contains a valuable contribution to the history of the Universal Postal Union, an arrangement which amounts practically to the establishment of one postal system for the entire civilized world. Special attention is directed to this subject at this time, in view of the fact that the next congress of the union will meet in Washington in 1897, and it is hoped that timely action will be taken in the direction of perfecting preparations for that event.

The Postmaster-General renews the suggestion made in a previous report that the department organisation be increased to the extent of creating a direct district supervision of all postal affairs, and in this suggestion I fully concur.

There are now connected with the post-UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Attention is called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedoboats authorized at the last session of Congress, excepting the first-class battle.

ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedoboats authorized at the last session of Congress, excepting the first-class battleship lows, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized, the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least \$12,000,000.

The Secretary present with much earn-

mates for the coming year by at least 112,00,000.

The Secretary present with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle-hips and ten or twelve torpeds-boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet, which, it is believed, a will-least for ordinary critising purposes. is summent for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battleships and but few tor-pedo-boats. If we are to have a navy for sufficient for ordinary cruising purpose warlike operations, off-shore and de-fensive, we ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo-boats. The manufacture of armor requires ex-pensive plants, and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor

necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the 1st of June next. If no new contracts are given out, contractors must disband their workmen, and their plants must lie idle. Battleships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least three years and a half from the date of contract would be required for their com-

The Secretary states that not more than 15 per cent, of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for the coming year.

I recommend that provision be made

I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battle-ships and torpedo-beats.

The Secretary recommends the manufacture, not only of a reserve supply of ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not to-day a single gun that could be put upon the ship Paris or the ship New York, of the International Navigation Company, or any ternational Navigation Company, or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns at the Washington navy-yard is proceeding satisfac-torily, and none of our new ships will be

nance-equipment.

An important order has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy co-ordinating the duties of the several bureaus concerned in the construction of ships. This order, it is believed, will secure to a order, it is believed, will secure to a greater extent than has heretofore been possible the harmonious action of these several bureaus, and make the attain-ment of the best results more certain. IN FOREIGN WATERS.

During the past fiscal year there ha been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the world for the presence of vessels to guard American interests. In January last, during the Brazilian insurrection, a large flee concentrated in the harbor of Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear-Admiral Benham in protecting the per-sonal and commercial rights of our cit-zens during the disturbed conditions there afforded results which will, it is believed,

ment.

Pretended newspapers are started by business houses for the mere purpose of advertising goods, complying with the law in form only, and discontinuing the publications as soon as the period of advertising is over. "Sample copies" of pretaining is

regulating the employment of labor at the navy-yards is rigidly upheld and has fully demonstrated its usefulness and ex-pediency. It is within the domain of civilpediency. It is within the domain of civil-service reform, inasmuch as workmen are employed through a board of labor select-ed at each navy-yard, and are given work without reference to politics and in the order of their application, preference, however, being given to army and navy veterans and those having former navy-

yard experience.

Amendments suggested by experience have been made to the rules regulating the system. Through its operation the work at our pay-parts has been meanly improved in efficiency, and the opportunity to work has been honestly and fairly awarded to willing and competent appli

It is noped that it this system continues to be strictly adhered to, there will soon be as a natural consequence such an equalization of party benefit as will reove all temptation to relax or abandon

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. The report of the Secretary of the Inte-rior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department.

service connected with his department, commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the Secretary to the careful attention of the Congress.

The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,406,100.77 acres, including 28,876,05 of Indian lands. It is estimated to the control of the co mated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 200,000 acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other se-lections of lands yet undisposed of. The total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to \$2,574,285.79, including \$91. 281.03 received from Indian lands. Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for ag-ricultural lands, and 3.100 patents were ricultural lands, and 3,100 patents were issued to Indians on allotment of their holdings in severalty, the land so allotted being inalienable by the Indian allotted for a period of twenty-five years after

There were certified and patented or There were certified and patented on agrants during the year 855,556.45 acres of land, and at the close of the year 29,000,000 acres were embraced in the lists of selections made by railroad and wagonroad companies, and awaited settlement. The selections of swamp-land and that taken as indemnity therefor since the passage of the act providing for the same in 1849 amount to nearly or quite 80,000,000 acres, of which 58,000,000 acres have been patented to States. About 138,-000 acres were planted during the last 000 acres were planted during the las

Nearly 820,000 acres of school and edu-Nearly 839,000 acres of school and edu-cation grants were approved during the year, and at its close 1,250,383.81 acres re-mained undisposed of.

It appears that the appropriation for the current year on account of special service for the protection of public lands and the timber thereon is much less than those for previous years, and inadequate for an efficient performance of the wors. A larger sum of money than has been op-propriated during a number of years bast

propriated during a number of years past on this account has been returned to the government as a result of the labors of war of 1812. PENSION FRAUDS. PENSION FRAUDS.

The bare-faced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension-rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end. The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the these employed in this particular ser-vice, and I hope it will not be eriopied by insufficient appropriations. FORESTRY SYSTEM. I fully endorse the recommendation of the Secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserve, and that a comprehensive forestry system be in-augurated. Such keepers and superin-tendents as are necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be pro-vided. I am of the opinion that there

which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber-supply.

The suggestion that a change be made in the manner of securing surveys of the public lands is especially worthy of consideration. I am satisfied that these surveys should be made by a corps of competent surveyors under the immediate

veys should be made by a corps of competent surveyors Inder the immediate control and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

An exceedingly important recommendation of the Secretary's felates to the namer in which contests and litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain government land are determined. The entire testimony upon which these controversies depend in all their stages is taken before the local registers and receivers, and yet these officers have no power to subpoena witnesses or to enceivers, and yet these officers have no power to subpoena witnesses or to enforce their attendance to testify. These cases, numbering 3,000 or 4,000 annually, are sent by the local officers to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for his action. The exigencies of his other duties oblige him to act upon the decisions of the registers and receivers without an opportunity of thorough personal examination. Nearly 2,000 of these cases are appealed annually from the cases are appealed annually from the commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior. Burdened with other impor-Interior. Burdened with other impor-tant administrative duties, his determination of these appeals must be al-most perfunctory, and, based upon the examination of others, though this de-termination of the Secretary's operates as a final adjudication upon rights of very

great importance.

I concur in the opinion that the Commissioner of the General Land Office
should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated-land cases; that a non-partisan court should be created to pass on such cases, and that the decisions of on such cases, and that the decisions of this court should be final, at least so far as the final decisions of the depart-ment are now final. The proposed court might be given authority to certify ques-tions of law in matters of especial importance to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the Court of Ap-peals for the District of Columbia for Accision.

decision. The creation of such a tribunal would expedite the disposal of cases, and insure decisions of a more satisfactory character. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide these disputes should be invested with authority to compel witnesses to attend and testify before them.

THE ABORIGINAL.

Though the conditions of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory in all points. Some of them, to whom allotments of land have been made, are found to be unable or disnellued to follow agricultural pursuits, or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports of their agents, have in many instances never been located upon their allotments, and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are. Their condi-tion has deteriorated. They are not self-

spend their time in idleness.

I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severalty should be made sparingly, or, at least, slowly, and with the utmost caution. In these days, when white agri-culturists and stock-raisers of ex-perience and intelligence find their lot a perience and intelligence find their lot a hard one, we ought not to expect in-dians, unless far advanced in civiliza-tion and habits of industry, to support themselves on the small tracts of land usually alloted to them.

If the self-supporting scheme by allot-ment fails, the wretched pauperism of the allottees which results is worse than their original condition of regulated de-nendence. It is evident that the evil con-

supporting, and they live in camps and

pendence. It is evident that the evil con-sequence of ill-advised allotments are in-tensified in the cases where the false ster cannot be retraced on account purchase by the government of reserva-tion lands remaining after allotment are made, and the disposition of such re-maining lands to settlers or purchaser

maining lands to settlers or purchaser from the government.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem, and the success of every step taken in that direction depend to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work. An agent fitted for his place can work. An agent fitted for his place can do much toward preparing the Indiana under his charge for citizenship and allot-ment of their lands, and its advice as to any matter concerning their welfare will not mislead. An unit agent will make no

The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management on the reserva-

Whenever allotments are made and any Indian on the reservation has previously settled upon a lot and cultivated it, or shown a disposition to improve it in any way, such lot should certainly be alloted to him, and this should be made plainly obligatory by statute.

In the light of experience, and considering the uncertainty of the Indian situation and its exigencies in the future, I am not only disposed to be very cutious in making allotments, but I incline to agree with the Secretary of the Inte-I am not only dispersed to the fitting to agree with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that when allotments are made, the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment, instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for settlement, with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain, for a time at least, as common lands, or be soid by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way, and at fixed prices to be determined by its location and desirability, and that the pracesds, less expenses, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

The intelligent Indian school management The intelligent Indian school manage ment of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound appractical manner. Five institutes of Indian teachers have been held during the day and have proved very beneficial.

year and have proved very beneficial through the views exchanged and methods discussed particularly applicable to In-dian education.

Efforts are being made in the direction Efforts are being made in the direction of a gradual reduction of the number of Indian contract schools, so that in a comparatively short time they may give way altogether to government schools, and it is hoped that the change may be so gradual as to be perfected without too great expense to the government or undue disregard of investments made by those who have established and are maintaining such contract schools.

The appropriation for the current year, ending June 30, 1835, applicable to the ending June 30, 1855, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the Indian service amounts to 80,723,001.18, being less by \$663.24.64 than the sum appropriated on the same account for the previous year.

PENSIONS. PENSIONS.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1824, there were 599,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3.532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sallors, survivors of all wars, 753,958; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414.

Of these pensioners 22,929 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows or relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 237,565, are tecetiving pensions

numbering 197,565, are teceiving pensions on account of the war of the rebeillon, and of these 480,344 are in the rolls under the authority of the set of June 27, 1830, sometimes called the dependent pension The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$133,894,461, leaving an unexpended balance from the

leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,295,712.

The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1836, is estimated at \$16,000,000.

The Commissioner of Pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 20,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates insued was 89,212. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,851.

Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revolution, and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which piay upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

ELEVENTH CENSUS. The completion of the eleventh census is now in charge of the Commissioner of Labor. The total disbursements on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$10,365,-676.81. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the Census Office

as 679. At present there are about four The whole number of volumes necessary to comprehend the eleventh census will be twenty-five, and they will contain 22,-270 printed pages. The assurance is confidently made that before the close of

of the statistics presented. This method, which is in accordance with law, has caused more or less friction, and, in some instances, individual disappointment, for when the Commissioner of Labor took charge of the work he found much matter on hand, which, according to this rule, he was compelled to discard.

The census is being prepared according

The department expensions.

AGRICULTURAL

The Secretary of Agriculture, in his report, reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulners. He reports a saving in expenditures during the year of \$100,000, which is covered back into the \$600,000, which is covered back into the Treasury. This sum is 23 per cent. of the entire appropriation.

A special study has been made of the

demand for American farm-products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 305,310 live beef-catife, valued at \$226,500,000, as against 182,611 cattle, valued at \$162,634,000, during the same period for 1803. During the first six months of 1804 the United Kingdom took also 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly \$10.

nonths immediately preceding September 6, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 226,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples, 1,000,000 bushels, valued at \$2,-500,000; and of horses, 2,811, at an average value of \$139 per head. There was falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the Secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not in the future be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an ex-

The exports of agricultural products ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$628,363,-038, being 72.28 per cent. of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain lost more than lifty-four per cent, of all farm-products finding foreign markets.

The Department of Agriculture has The Department of Agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and mportant lines of research. The first elates to grasses and forage-plants, with the purpose of instructing and familiar-izing the people as to the distinctive grasses of the United States, and teach-

ing them how to introduce valuable foreign forage plants, which may be adapted to this country. The second re-lates to agricultural soils and crop pro-duction, involving the analysis of samples folion, to demonstrate their adaptability particular plants and crops.

Mechanical analysis of soils may be of time, such inestimable utility that it is The of foremost in the new lines of agricultural \$500.600. charge be permanently established in the

The amount appropriated for the Wea-ther Bureau was \$951,100, and of that sum \$135,500, or 14 per cent, has been saved and is returned to the Treasury. As illustrating the usefulness of this ger-vice it may be here stated that the warn-ings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in Septemcargoes of probably still greater value, What is much more important and grati-fying, many human lives on these ships were also undoubtedly saved.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY. ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The appropriation to the Bureau of Animal Industry was \$850,000, and the expenditures for the year were only \$425,429.24, thus leaving unexpended \$324.570.78.

The inspection of beef animals for expert and interstate trade has been continued, and 12.944,056 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 1% cents per head, against 4% cents for 1833. The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35.437,907 pounds, against 20,677,440 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished

pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from \$\frac{3}{4}\$ cents per head in 1800 to \$\frac{6}{2}\$ cents in 1894.

The expense of inspecting the pork sold in 1894 to Germany and France by the United States was \$88,922.10. The quantity inspected was greater by 15,000,000 pounds than during the preceding year, when the cost of such inspection was \$172,307.08.

when the cost of such inspection was \$172,387.68.

The Secretary of Agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopic inspection of export and interstate meat be so amended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection, and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation. The live beef-cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 363,555. This is an increase of 63,555 head over the previous year. previous year.
The sanitary inspection of cattle ship-

ped to Europe has cost an average of 19% cents for each animal, and the cost of imprecting southern cattle and the distinfection of cars and stock-yards avedisinfection of cars and stock-yards averages 2.7 cents per animal.

The scientific inquiries of the Bureau of Animal Industry have progressed steadily during the year. Much tuberculin and mallein have been furnished to State authorities for use in the agricultural colleges and experiment stations for the treatment of tuberculosis and elections.

glanders.

Quite recently this department has published the results of its investigations of bovine tuberculosis, and its researches will be vigorously continued. Certain herds in the District of Columbia will be thoroughly inspected, and will proba-bly supply adequate scope for the de-partment to intelligently prosecute its

partment to intelligently prosecute its scientific work and furnish sufficient material for purposes of illustration, description, and definition. The sterilization of milk suspected of containing the hacilli of tuberculoris has been during the year very thoroughly explained in a leaflet by Dr. D. E. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau, and given general circulation throughout the country. EXPERIMENT STATIONS. EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The Office of Experiment Stations, which is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, has during the past year engaged litself almost wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment-stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and foreign countries.

The Secretary, in his report for 1893, called attention to the fact that the ap-

called attention to the fact that the ap-propriations made for the support of the experiment stations throughout the Union were the only moneys taken out of the were the only moneys taken out of the national Treasury by act of Congress for which no accounting to Federal authorities was required. Responding to this suggestion, the Fifty-third Congress, in making the appropriation for the department for the present facal year, provided that, "the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of annual financial statement required by section 3 of said act of March 2, 1837, shall ascertain whather the expenditures under the apwhether the expenditures under the appropriation hereby made are in accordance with the provisions of said act, and shall make report thereon to Congress."

The best service of the Statistican of the Department of Assisting is the as-

The best service of the Statistican of the Department of Agriculture is the ascertainment, by diligence and care, of the actual and real conditions, favorable or unfavorable, to the farmers and farms of the country, and to seek the causes which produce these conditions, to the end that the facts ascertained may guide their intelligent treatment.

In obedience to this law, the Department of Agriculture immediately sent out blank forms of expense-accounts to each station, and proposes in addition to make, through trusted experts, systematic examination of the several stamatic examination of the several stamatic examination

detailed information necessary to enathe Secretary of Agriculture to make, the statute pravides, a satisfactory port to Congress. The boards of magement of the several stations, we great alacrity and cordinity, have a proved the amendment to the law providing for a supervision of their expetures, anticipating that it will increase the efficiency of the stations, and protected the stations, and protected the stations are provided that the efficiency of the stations, and protected the stations are supervisions. charges concerning their us, of funds, besides bringing the Depa of Agriculture into closer and mor fidential relations with the expe vice largely increasing to the agriculture of the country.

FOOD INVESTIGATION fidently made that before the close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand, and the census can certainty be cleed by the 4th of March, 1895. After that the revision and proof-reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required.

The text of the census volumes has been limited, as far as possible, to an analysis of the statistics are appeared and the department has prepared and the nearly ready for distribution tary discussion of the nutritive pecuniary economy of food. consider that fully one half money earned by the wagerule, he was compelled to discard.

The census is being prepared according to the theory that it is designed to collect facts and certify them to the publication to elaborate arguments or to present personal views.

The department expended to year 1892 \$2,254,802.76, and out the total amount expended to t applied 51.8 per cent, of that

vicious system of promiseness tribution of its departments be abandoned is again urg fications may well be by those who really deal

AGRICULTURAL CE

demand for

in the hands of planters : same date or at some of

Owing to the peculiar quality statistician's work, and the nate acquired fitness necessary to its be admitted to that service The work done by the I)

Agriculture is very superficial with in this communication, commend the report of the Sectithe very important interests with it deals to the careful attention CONGRESS.
CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM The advantag a to the public service adherence to the principles of a vice reform are constantly more apparant nothing is so encouring to in official life who nonestly desire government as the tion by our people of thes A vast majority of the vote are ready to insist that the tention of those they soled

as rewards of partisan active.

Numerous additional offices have lately been brought with vice rules and regulations. others will probably soon The report of the communes be submitted to the Congress vite careful attention to the re-tions it contains.

BOARD OF HEALTH I am entirely convinced that not to be longer without a board of health or national heal charged with no other as pertain to the prote disease. This would invenent by such board or in the suppression of contar and in cases where there local boards or officers, the direction by the national boards. of measures of suppression, of our own country as rel gious diseases, and considera gulations to be enforced in f to prevent the introduction of into our cities, and the measur should be adopted to secure their

protection against contagious dis-international conference, with a adopting means of mutual assista creation of such a national her tablishment would greatly ald ou ing in such conferences, and impropportunities to avail ourselves

I earnestly recommend the tion of a national board of similar national instrumentality

people. STRIKE COMMISSION By virtue of a statute of the States, passed in 1888, I appol July last Hon. John D. Kercan, State of New York, and Hon. E. Worthington, of the State of to form with Hon. Carroll D. to form with Hon. Carroll D \
Commissioner of Labor, who was nated by said statute, a commiss the purpose of making careful into the causes of the controv retween certain railroads and the ployees, which had resulted in tensive and darmalive saids. panied by much violence and disturbance, with considerable less of and great destruction of property report of the Commissioners has submitted to me, and will be transmit to Congress, with the evidence the upon their investigation. Their work is been well done, and their standing and telligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worth of careful consideration.

The tariff act passed at the last as sion of the Congress needs importa-amendments, if it is to be executed of fectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list. SUGAR.

FREE COAL AND IRON.

So far as the sugar schedule is corned, I would be giad, under existed